Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1804. [No. 1020.

AN ACT,

For the Regulation of the Market—for the Adjustment of Weights and Measures—and for fixing the Assize of Bread.

SEC. 1. BE IT ENACTED by the Common Council of the Town of Alexandria, That all days of the week shall be considered Market Days, except only, that from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of May, no butchers' meat shall be exposed for sale on Sunday.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That the Common Council shall annually, in the months of February or March, or oftener if necessary, appoint a fit and proper person to act as clerk of the market; and it shall be the duty of the person so appointed, to have the market house kept clean and due regularity observed; to provide at the expence of the Corporation, a set of scales and adjusted weights, to keep them in good order, and always in market during market hours; and to weigh all articles of provisions which may be bought by any person, without receiving any fee; to attend at the market house every day during market hours; to enforce the provisions of this act, by seizing all articles *forfeited* under the same, and to use his best endeavours to recover all fines incurred; to make a regular return once a quarter to the clerk of the council, of all seizures made and fines recovered by him; and of the manner in which they shall have been disposed of; to pay into the treasury, once in every month, the amount of all fines recovered, and the money arising from the sale of the seizures made; to publish, at least once a week, in one of the Alexandria newspapers, the assize of bread, according to the existing regulations of the Common Council; and, from time to time, to visit the several bake houses, and other places where bread is sold, to examine the weight of such as may be there exposed to sale, and seize all which shall not be made according to regulations then in force.

Sec. 3. Be it enacted, That the market hours shall continue during the morning until 10 o'clock, from the 1st day of April until the first day of October; and until 11 o'clock, from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of April.

Sec. 4 Be it enacted, that no person shall, during the market hours, make sale of, or offer or expose to sale, nor shall any person purchase any kind of meat, poultry, fowls, butter, eggs or vegetables, at any place within the Corporation, except at the market house, every person who shall sell, or offer or expose to sale, any of the articles aforesaid, and every person who shall purchase the same, contrary to this act, shall severally forfeit and pay two dollars. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the sale and purchase of butter in firkins, beef or pork for salting, or already salted, or of dried or smoaked fish.

Sec. 5. Be it enacted, That no person shall sell, or offer or expose to sale, in the market house, any kind of provisions, except pork, beef and fish, after it has been salted or dried, which had been before purchased there, or at any other place within the limits of the town; all provisions so exposed to sale, shall be forfeited and seized by the clerk of the market, and the person selling or exposing them to sale, shall, for each offence, be subject to the penalty of four dollars.

Sec. 6. Be it enacted, That no huckster, shopkeeper, or other resident of the town of Alexandria, shall offer or expose to sale in any shop or house, or at any place within the limits of the Corporation, except at the market house, and within the market hours, any kind of fresh meat, fowls, butter or eggs: provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to butter bought in firkins or kegs of not less than 30 lbs. nett weight, which may be sold by retail or otherwise as hitherto. All provisions sold, or offered for sale contrary to the tenor of this act, shall be forfeited and seized by the clerk of the market or by any constable; and the person offending therein shall moreover forfeit and pay for each offence, five dollars. to the use of the Common Council, recoverable by warrant before a single magistrate, or by action of debt or information in any court of record.

Sec. 7. Be it enacted, That no person or persons shall offer or expose to sale any blown, measly, tainted or unsound meat, at the market house, or at any other place within the limits of the Corporation, any person or persons so offending shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay two dollars; and, moreover, all meats so exposed to sale shall be forfeited and seized by the clerk of the market, and if blown shall be sold by him, but, if disordered or unsound, shall be buried.

Sec. 8. Be it enacted, That all butter which shall be exposed to sale, in pieces or cakes, purporting to be of a certain weight, and which shall be found on trial not to contain the weight pretended, shall be forfeited and seized by the clerk of the market.

Sec. 9. Be it enacted, That all Indian corn meal, which shall hereafter be sold within the Corporation, shall be sold by weight, and not otherwise, allowing forty eight pounds to the bushel, and in the same proportion for any greater or less quantity; any person who shall offer any Indian corn meal for sale, in any other manner than is herein prescribed, shall forfeit and pay two dollars for every offence.

Sec. 10. Be it enacted, that the common council shall from time to time, as often as they may think necessary, regulate the assize or weight of bread; the regulations so made shall be entered on the minutes of the Council, and all persons baking bread for sale within the limits of the Corporation, shall be governed thereby; all bread exposed or offered for sale within the Corporation, which shall be less than the weight required by the regulation then in force, shall be seized by the clerk of the market, or any sworn officer of the Corporation, who shall, nevertheless, make a reasonable allowance for any deficiency in the weight of old or stale bread; when any material alteration shall have taken place in the price of flour, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to apply to three respectable purchasers within the Corporation, for a certificate of the cash price thereof, and to publish the weight which bread ought to be, in conformity with the regulations of the Common Council.

Sec. 11. Be it enacted, That all provisions forfeited under any clause in this act, shall be for the use of the Corporation, to be disposed of by the clerk of the market, and the proceeds paid into the treasury.

Sec. 12. Be it enacted, That in all cases of seizure made under this act, the party affected thereby may appeal from the decision of the clerk of the market or person making the seizure, to the mayor or any other magistrate within the Corporation, the clerk of the market, or person making the seizure shall immediately, (or if the seizure be made during the market hour,) upon the close of the market, take the articles seized before the magistrate to whom such appeal shall be made; the magistrate shall hear the allegations of the parties, examine such witnesses as may be produced and determine thereupon, to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Sec. 13. Be it enacted, That the person appointed clerk of the market, shall also hold the place of sealer and adjuster of weights and measures. It shall be his duty to provide at the expence of the Corporation, a complete and regular set of weights and measures, agreeable to the standard of the commonwealth of Virginia, and to keep them in good order, and always correspondent to the said standard—He shall at least twice in every year, examine and try all scales, steelyards and weights, and all cloth, dry, and liquid measures made use of within the Corporation, and adjust the same to the standard above mentioned; and when so adjusted shall stamp or brand them with the letters A. C. in some conspicuous place, unless they should be already stamped or branded as herein directed For which last mentioned services the adjuster and sealer of weights and measures shall be entitled to demand and receive, the following fees; that is to say for every pair of scales or steelyards adjusted and stamped, twelve cents; for every dry measure adjusted and branded or stamped, twelve cents; for every liquid measure adjusted and branded or stamped, three cents; for every weight above 7 lbs. adjusted and stamped, six cents; for every weight of 7 lbs. and under, adjusted and stamped three cents. For trying and examining any of the aforesaid scales, steelyards, weights or measures, which had before been stamped or branded, if they be found to correspond with the standard and not to require any alteration, one third of the fees allowed above, except that he shall receive no compensation for any other than the first examination in each year; but in all cases, and in every examination where any steelyards, scales, weights or measures which had before been stamped or branded, shall require any alteration to make them conformable to the standard, the adjuster and sealer of weights and measures, shall be entitled to the same fees as are before allowed for adjusting and stamping or branding.

Sect. 14. Be it enacted, That it shall further be the duty of the adjuster of weights and measures, to adjust the weights and measures of every person requiring him so to do, and tendering the fees allowed for the same and to brand or stamp the weights and measures so adjusted, according to the directions of this act—and if he at any time shall have just cause to suspect, or information be given him, that any person make use of false weights and measures he shall examine the weights & measures of such person, and adjust them to the proper standard, if they be found to vary therefrom—For which services he shall be entitled to receive the fees before allowed.

Sec. 15. Be it enacted, That every person who shall make use of false steelyards, scales, weights, or measures, shall forfeit and pay for every pair of false steelyards or scales, so used the sum of five dollars; and for every false weight or measure, two dollars; and the said false scales, steelyards, weights, or measures, shall be seized and destroyed by the sealer and adjuster of weights and measures.

Sec. 16. Be it enacted, That if any person in buying or selling any article which is generally bought or sold by weight, or measure, shall make use of any scales, steelyards, weights, or measures, not adjusted and stamped or branded according to the directions of this act, the person so offending, shall for every offence forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars.

Sec. 17. Be it enacted, That if the clerk of the market, and sealer and adjuster of weights and measures, shall neglect or refuse to discharge the duties imposed on him by this act in either capacity, or if he shall demand or receive any greater fees, than shall be allowed him by the laws of the Corporation, or if he shall demand or receive any fee where none shall be allowed, he shall for each offence forfeit and pay fifty dollars, and shall moreover be removed from office.

Sec. 18. Be it enacted, That for the several duties to be performed by the clerk of the market and sealer and adjuster of weights and measures, he shall receive from the Common Council, in addition to the fees before allowed an annual salary, to be from time to time fixed by the said Common Council.

Sec. 19 Be it enacted, That the several fines and penalties imposed by this act, shall be to the use of the Common Council, and shall be recoverable by warrant, before a single magistrate, action of debt, or information in any court of record.

Sec. 20. Be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of butchers and others bringing the carcase of any slaughtered animals to market, to carry from thence the feet, heads and haslets of such animals remaining unsold, and any person leaving in the market space, or throwing or causing to be thrown into the street any feet, heads or haslets of such animals shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 21. Be it enacted, That all acts coming within the perview hereof are hereby repealed, and this act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of June next.

Passed in Common Council, the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and four.

JOHN POTTS, *President.*

Approved May 12th, 1804.

ELISHA C. DICK,
Mayor of Alexandria.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 *o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ls,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 4.

The Subscriber has taken Mr. Hodgson's house in Prince Street, where he will give regular attendance in his profession as an Attorney at Law. As he proposes to confine his practice to the District Courts of Columbia only, those who honor him with their confidence may rely on the strictest attention to their interests.

Henry Hiort.

May 31. dtm

RICE & COTTON.

60 tierces first quality RICE.
70 bales first quality upland Georgia COTTON, received per schooner Patience, and for sail by

Ricketts, Newton, & Co.

Freight Wanted
For the above Schooner, to the West-Indies, or any port to the Southward.

R. N. & Co.

June 12. d

For NORFOLK,
The fast sailing, regular PACKET,
Schooner NANCY,
Job Palmer, Master:

Will sail in a few days.
For FREIGHT or PASSAGE (having excellent accommodations) apply to the master on board, or

S. Croudson and Co.

June 15. d

The Subscriber
Intending to leave this place early next fall offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, his
STOCK ON HAND,
Consisting of a handsome selection of
DRY GOODS,
adapted to the present season.

All persons having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be pleased to make payment.

John Horsburgh.

June 12. d

RICHARD VEITCH & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
In addition to their former importation from London, and offer for sale,
A PARCEL OF
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
of a superior quality—consisting of
Navy blues, blacks, browns, and bottle greens.——*Also,*
Striped Nankeens & Muslin Shawls.

June 7. d

Fifty Dollars Reward,
Will be given for the recovery of my POCKET BOOK, containing about *Eighty Five Dollars* in bank notes, and the following papers—stolen out of my counting room on the night of the 13th inst. between the hours of nine and ten o'clock:

	Dols.	Cts.
A draft of Henry K. May and Co. on Gilbert Robertson and Co. of New York, in my favor for	1250	
Jonah Thompson and Son's note to James H. Tucker, dated the 14th May last, at seventy five days endorsed by me for	1350	
William Cash's note to Wm. Gore, dated the 24th April last, at sixty days, endorsed by Wm. Wilson	424	50
John Potts's note to William Wilson, dated the 24th April last, at 60 days, endorsed by William Wilson,	450	
Philip Care's note to William Wilson dated the 30th of April last at 60 days, endorsed by Wm. Wilson & myself,	340	
William Wilson's note to me dated the 23d of May last, at 60 days,	869	33
Jonathan Swift's note to Jno. Potts, dated the 22d May last, at 60 days, endorsed by John Potts and myself,	750	
John Potts note to me, dated the 23d May last, at 60 days.	200	
Robert T. Hooe and Co's draft on James Crawford and Co. of Philadelphia, in my favour, accepted the 6th inst.	1008	33
Same of same date,	1100	
Same of same date,	1100	
George Lawrence's note to me dated the 29th July, 1803.	209	33

William Gore's two receipts for 34 barrels flour,
R. & W. P. Richardson's receipt for 11 barrels flour.
Phineas Janney's receipt for 11 barrels flour.
Isaac Hollingsworth's order on Samuel Croudson, accepted the 13th inst. for 60 barrels flour.

Ambrose Vasse.

June 15. d

FOR SALE,
A HANDSOME GIG,
with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24. d

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY the 23d inst. will be sold at the dwelling of the late *Charles Jamieson, deceased*,

All the Personal Estate

of the deceased, consisting of a large stock of staves, hedding, hoop poles, coopers tools, casks HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a mare and cart, one milch cow, and the unexpired lease of a cooper's shop. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 13.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at four o'clock, will peremptorily be sold, on Hewes and Miller's wharf, FORTY TIERCES

FRESH RICE,

on a credit of 60 days.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 20.

SALE POSTPONED.

The Sale of Mr. Thos. Richards's DRY GOODS is postponed on account of the wet weather, until Wednesday the 11th of July next, when the whole of his Stock, consisting of a great VARIETY OF

Fancy and Fashionable Articles,

will be sold with ut reserve.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 20.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale, by the barrel or bushel,

FIRST QUALITY

SEED POTATOES,

From Lines by the barrel or smaller quantity,

Pork by the barrel,

Butter in firkins,

7000 long Reeds.

TO RENT,

That excellent stand for a Grocery Store, opposite Geo. Taylor's, in Prince street.

Thomas Simms.

June 19. d

PROFILES.

J. TODD

Has returned with his new PHYSIOGNOTRACE to the Bell Room at Kennedy's tavern, where he will remain *three* days. Those who wish to favor themselves of this opportunity of [illegible] likeness are requested to call immediately.

June 21 d

New Lumber Yard.

The citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity are informed, that BULL and Co. have commenced the Lumber Business opposite Mr. Wm. Herbert's wharf, where they will thankfully receive applications for any kind of lumber, which they will endeavor to procure as speedily as possible, and furnish upon as good terms as the interest of the company will admit.

They have some lumber now on hand consisting chiefly of Inch Boards of a tolerable quality, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

June 18. d2w

WILLIAM LOVERING,

ARCHITECT,

And Builder in general, from the City of Washington and George Town,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and public in general, that he has removed to the north side of Prince street, almost opposite Mr. Brockett's new building, to follow the line of his profession. Where he *Draws Designs*, and *makes Estimates* of all manner of Buildings.

ALSO,

MEASURES & VALUES

all the different work connected with the building art; and is ready to contract for any building and complete the same, from a palace to a tertage, which will be executed in the most masterly and economic style.

He hopes his long experience and general knowledge of business will merit the patronage of a generous public.

May 23. d

In Common Council,

June 14, 1804.

Ordered, That Samuel Craig, John Muncaster and Joseph Dean be appointed Commissioners to hold an election at James Davidson's tavern, in the first ward, on Tuesday the 26th day of the present month, for the purpose of electing a member of the Common Council, in place of George Taylor, Esq. resigned, and that due notice thereof be given.

Test,

James M. M'Rea, c. c.

June 15. d

HERRINGS.

300 bls. well cured Herrings of the first run, for sale by J. and T. VOWELL.

May 29. d

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

To the President of the United States.

FRIEND THOMAS,

I have been often times told that you are a plain unsophisticated man, tho' at the same time a very learned one. Will you permit me, a man, as plain as you are, who lives by the sweat of his own brow, who feeds his mouth, and the mouths of his children by the labor of his own hands, who has no mental endowments but a little common good sense, to address a few word to you?

I take but one newspaper and that is the National Intelligencer. I take this paper, because it is the official paper, for I have no opinion of Mr. Smith either as an impartial or honest Editor. In reading his paper of Friday, March 2d; I observed a mighty elogium upon your virtues, talents, and greatness. I was not at all surprized that Smith should be as willing to bedaub you with praise, as a barber would a Macaroni's head with pomatum, because as with the latter the more pomatum the more pence; so with Smith the more praise the more pence also; but my surprize has been, that you to Smith should be the Macaroni to the barber. An idea has struck me which I wonder has not been published elsewhere, that the publication of this panegyrick attaches an unpardonable degree of immodesty, and indecency upon you. I have reasoned thus: If I were to send a piece for publication to Smith's paper, condemnatory of your administration, as well as of your political deportment, would it obtain a place? No. The thing has been tried. The question immediately occurs, why not? Because it is the government paper, it is Mr. Jefferson's paper, it is supported by him, and it would be to make the administration commit a kind of *felo de se*, as the lawyers call it, upon itself. It would be to make Mr. Jefferson cut his own throat. If then these reasons be correct, for the non publication of anti-Jeffersonian remarks, on account of your own intimacy with the paper, surely it follows *in effect*, that any eulogy upon yourself, is your own eulogy upon yourself, and when we hear, friend Jefferson, the sound of sublimated praise upon himself, streaming from your own paper, is not the breath which fills the sonorous horn the breath of your own lungs? The circumstance of a paper bending entirely to your imperious will, sounding your praises and rejecting the remotest derogation from you because you're the father and upholder of the paper, makes you the trumpeter of your own perfections. How would it differ from the case of your posting off from the one end of the continent to the other singing your own praises and toasting your ownself with these words labelled on your front (the same words published in your paper in the eulogium alluded to) "I am Thomas Jefferson the man of "whom it may suffice to say that before "his country called him to the exercise of "the highest office in its gift was emphatically denominated *the man of the people.*

This I say is the height of immodesty, indecency and vanity, though the panegyric were of the most refined and nicest nature. But friend Thomas you have praised yourself, or at least, have wittingly permitted yourself to be praised, in a manner which is calculated not only to excite alarm among your foes, but your friends; you have lacerated friendship more than enmity; you have brandished over your friends the threatening arm of power in the first sentence of this encomiastic Morceau —Let us now examine each sentence of it.

"We may anticipate without much pre "sumption, that the nominations of Presi- "dent and Vice President made by the "republican members of Congress, will be "universally acceptable to the friends of "liberty throughout the Union.

Now in the name of all that's simple, what is here anticipated without much presumption? Why that your nomination to the Presidency again, will be universally acceptable to the friends of liberty. This, friend Thomas, is no flimsy compliment. It is not the zealous ungarded effusion of a printer anticipating an event which he himself admires, and therefore hails it without much presumption, as being universally acceptable to the friends of liberty. It has another and a more emphatic meaning. It is, friend Thomas, a kind of hint, a watch word, a conditional denunciation of your party. It makes the universal acceptableness of your nomination with the friends of liberty, the test by which to judge those friends. It makes, friend Thomas, the love of liberty and the love of Jefferson convertible terms. It amounts to a declaration, that those of your party, who do not approve the nomination are not the friends of liberty. This must be the latent meaning of the sentence, for else depend upon it, the *silky milkey* Smith would never have been so presumptuous as to express himself so confidently as he does. But again, why should Mr. Smith think himself so *little presumptuous in his anticipation?* He knew that that you had once entertained the opinion, at least that you had expressed the opinion, that no man should hold the Presidency twice in succession. He knew, that this was, at one time, a part of the democratic creed. He knew that Eppes, *your kinsman*, tho't it improper not more than three years since, and that Randolph, the prime minister, was of the same opinion about the time of your election. How in the name then of all that is plain and honest, would he make the *anticipation without* much *presumption?* Indeed friend Thomas, there is something like a *wolf here in a sheep's cloathing.* There is something here, like *Robespierre liberty, equality*, meaning *death and destruction*—Something like "the *enlightened government of France*" meaning *the terrific* government of France, a something sweet on the out side, but bitter within. In short, if I were of your pary, and it chanced so, that I did not accord with Mr. Smith in his *anticipation* I should, as the sailors call it *look out for squalls.* But I am not of your party nor is any of your party like me. The mouth of disaffection to the measure, had just began to open, when it was instantly sealed up in silence by Mr. Smith's *anticipation.* Give me leave then friend Thomas, to congratulate you upon that magic which you possess, of making every dog you meet with a "*friend of liberty*"—and above all I congratulate you that you are liberty, & liberty is you. But a solemn reflection intrudes upon the mind here.—What shall we do when you are gone?—When death extinguishes your lights the flame of liberty will perish with you.

The 2d sentence presents a new train of ideas.

"It would be a work of supererogation to attempt any eulogium upon the political deportment of THOMAS JEFFERSON."

I am astonished, when Smith presented the piece to you for your approbation, if Smith indeed wrote it, that you did not forthwith snatch up the largest folio volume in your library and *floor* the fellow. Now see—the work of supererogation is a work of more than is asked for, a work of more than duty demands—will Smith pretend to say, that he is not bound in duty, to panegyrize you all in his power? And is it not the height of insolence to talk of his hard labor, when you are the subject of his story? A fellow whom you so well pay for his services, that he is making a most rapid fortune. And as to the idea that you don't require it of him, were I in your place I would call him to a sight of his contract with you. A pretty fellow truly to get your pelf, and then talk of the *work of supererogation.* I do not wish, friend Thomas, to breed a difference 'twixt you, but I am convinced, and I think the Attorney General of the United States will tell you so, that he is bound in law and in gratitude, to puff you all in his power. It is his duty to puff you I say, friend Thomas and in doing so he has no discretion. You may present either the one extremity or the other to be puffed at. It is his business to blow with all his might and whether you choose to receive the wind in your nostrils or *elsewhere*, it is no point for his consideration. He a pretty fellow to talk of the *work of supererogation!* Tell him of what Freneau, Callender and Duane, did for you. They never talked of the *work of supererogation.* They always considered their labors *sub-erogation.* But this little *silky milky* devil, is always whining about the *work of supererogation* as if it were possible to praise too much thy "name divine."

(To be continued.)

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

We who live on this side of the Atlantic, far from the maddening tumult and warfare of the old world, have not more cause to be rejoiced at our exemption, from so many horrible evils as disturb the tranquility of Europeans, than astonished at the diabolical, useless wickedness of some, the madness of others, the meanness of a third sort, and the blindness or stupid apathy of a fourth. But while we have cause to rejoice and to wonder, we ought not to let our joy render us too secure, or suffer our prudence and provident foresight to be lost in surprize. It is in the dark of the night that the thief prowls about for prey, and robs securely. It is in the darkness of the mind, arising from the passions and feelings which most throw human creatures off their guard, that ruin steals upon men and nations, and crushes them while in the slumber of overweening confidence and self-opinionative security. Future historians, loooking back to the transactions of this time, and searching in its annals where much of the business that passes before our eyes shall be clouded with obscurity, will be at a loss to find adequate motives for the mad, the paradoxical conduct of the European nations. May they never be at an equal loss for ours. Hereafter, when considering how the enormous power of France should have bent the necks of the nations of Europe, one after another, to its yoke, historians will say—"We own, that it is at this day out of our power to form a probable conjecture of what the means were by which a government continually tottering on the unsteady sea of usurpation, and yet boldly menacing and actually invading the rights and independence of every nation on the earth, could have contrived, as it is apparent it did either to blind the potentates of Europe to all sense of their danger, or to terrify them from providing against their own ruin by timely resistance; and at the very time when liberty was the watch word, or the war hoop from pole to pole, the people of every place seemed most abject in reality and to sink and crouch with a meanness & pusillanimity unknown in modern history, to the tyranny of an insignificant being whom was but six years before an obscure beggarly adventurer.

The transactions of this day are big with instruction, if we would have the resolution to make use of it. It requires no depth of reasoning, no great penetration, no extraordinary sagacity to see them in their true point of view, and to draw just inferences from them for our own conduct. In the first place let us be assured from what has passed in France confirmed by the exceptionless history of all times and all countries, that when a people go beyond a certain point in liberty, they get within the bounds of licentiousness, and turning their backs upon true liberty, advance at every step they take nearer to despotism. And let us be further assured that the despotism which is erected by popular licentiousness mistaking its way to freedom, is as much worse than that which has been gradually softening down from feudal tenure, as the iron-handed, sanguinary despotism of Bonaparte is more oppressive and intolerable than the meliorated reign of the "gentle race of Bourbon," in the mild and merciful administration of Louis XVI. Of the latter of whom it is too little to say, that he was always doing or wishing to do good to the people; while of the former it is not too much to aver, that in the short time it has been known that such a creature existed, there seems not an interval of his history free from the planning or the perpetration of evil; and that the good done by all the sovereigns upon earth would not atone to the oppressed and disgraced human race for the monstrous mischiefs which he has committed—which alas! he may yet commit. He is now driving on his worst career—but, when to stop, or be stopped!!!

Every ship from Europe bring us some new fact from which we must be mad, if we do not take new warning. From the conduct of France to other nations—at this moment to Denmark—can we imagine that if it answered his purpose, and could be done with equal facility, Bonaparte would spare us? No, assuredly not. Not all the priggish compliments of our presidential speeches to the *enlightened government* of France, (mercy on us, why did they not say *just* too?) nor all the sneaking adulation of our ingenious Ambassador, with all his letters and communications, written in Washington, to be written *extempore* by him again at Paris, (those compounds of rashness and timidity, of ignorance and affectation; of insolence to a power in sincere amity with us, and meanness to another power in but treacherous pretentions to amity) would save us one day from Gallic inroad, if it answered the views of the consul, or forwarded a hair's breadth one of his projects.

How many are there in this country to whom the success of the French Arms against England would give unfeigned delight! we can trace it in their writings and in their conduct. Yet, sink England, and France is at our doors. To her government, three thousand miles would be comparatively no more than thirty. If she conquers England, the fleet of the latter will then be a bridge over which Bonaparte and his myriads would march to the Antipodes with security, and certain of success. And that that insatiable tyrant should feel greater qualms of conscience about Long or Staten island than about Holstein, or yield to the entreaties of our President, and the pretty *non-long-paw* rhetoric of our ambassador, what he has refused to the dictates of justice, or be more deterred by the military talents of our cabinet than by the host of Europe, or the blast of an offended God, leveled at his guilty soul, is a thing no one

of common sense will believe. Suppose any person of such consequence in Europe as to be obnoxious to his resentment were to take refuge in America; is there any one weak enough to think that he would any more hesitate to take him away by force than he did to take the Duke D'Enghien from Baden, if our government should have the resolution to refuse to give him up on demand.

Our conclusion then is, let us do more to strengthen and increase our country by physical means against assaults, and to secure our constitutional liberty against the subtle attacks of demagogues, than to weaken our force, and run liberty into licentiousness for the purpose of gaining popularity for a party. The world has seen in our few adventures what American seamen can do. True to their blood and inheriting by descent from their fore fathers the hardihood of the Canabery, they shew themselves legitimate sons of the ocean. The enterprize in the harbor of Tripoli was of the true original cast—more cannot be said in its praise; and we think it not only highly advantageous in its own immediate effects, and the glory with which it has crowned the American nation, but as it shews what a splendid figure we should make, and how formidable should we be to the world, if our democratic kings would but leave our sons their oaken fortresses to fight upon, and as it marks more strongly and decidedly the gross wrong done to this country and its commerce by that wheedling, cajoling, treacherous measure which has left our shores and our ships as a defenceless prey to every piratical privateer that thinks proper to rob and insult us. We have a host of brave DECATURS walking our streets, or shooting patridges or idle and unemployed, who would in a few years erect an insuperable barrier between us and the violence and injustice of the old world.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

Arrived, brig Rubby, Robb, 21 days from Port de Paix. Left there the 30th of May, the brig William Clary, of New York, uncertain, when to sail—the captain and crew sick. The brig Alliance would sail in a few days from Cape Francois for Baltimore. The mate of the schooner Argus, of Baltimore, captured some time since, came passenger in the Betsey, he says the crew were landed on the Island of Heneaga, without provisions or boat; fortunately they found a boat belonging to a Bermudian sloop that had been driven ashore there, with one hundred and fifty barrels of flour on board, on which they subsisted during their passage to Port de Paix.

Also, schooner Potowmack, M'Crea, 17 days from New Providence. Left schr. Perseverance, Coward, and sloop Morning Star, of Philadelphia. On board the Potowmac is captain Travers, late of the schr. Charleston, of Baltimore, bound to St. Jago: who was taken by two French privateers on the 6th May, off Heneaga, his vessel run a shore the following night, after being plundered and himself left on the wreck by one of the privateer's boats, where he continued for 12 or 14 days; at the end of which the privateer took a small sloop, a wrecker, and put captain Travers on board her, where he continued 10 days, when he was taken by another privateer, where he found captain Childs, of the schr. Sally, from Cape Francois, bound to Philadelphia, who was taken by the privateer he was then on board of.

Then they put captain C. and four of his hands on board the sloop, which with the wreckers amounted to ten in number, with only ten gallons of water, and twelve biscuit, they made sail and left them They got ashore on little Heneaga, where providentially it had rained so much that they were able to collect out of the hollow of the rocks as much water as filled two barrels and found a barrel of pork on the beach, (which was the means of preserving their lives.) They made their sail thus furnished to Crooked Island, where they met with captain Cook of the British government schooner Susan and Mary, who kindly took them on board, and treated them with great humanity, and carried them to Providence. While on board the privateer capt. T. says, he heard that about a fortnight before they had captured a brig and schooner, (Americans) from the bite of Lucayane, but they would not or could not tell their names; they said that they sent the brig to Barracoa; she had a very valuable cargo of coffee and boards.

Also, brig Eliza, Mansic, Trinidad, via St. Vincents. Left at St. Vincents 2d June a number of northern vessels, names unknown. At Trinidad 20th May, schr Eleanor, S. B. Smith, of Baltimore, just arrived; brig Sally, Todd, of do. arrived two days before. Spoke nothing on the passage. Passed brig Ann, ——, 21 days from St. Martins, in the Bay. Saw on the passage a vessel, keel up, supposed her a schooner, but could make no further discovery. Markets at St. Vincents bad. At Trinidad, flour 10 to 12 dollars; provisions is in demand on account of the loss of the Cork fleet. There was a destructive fire, which had destroyed a number of the plantations, and was not entirely extinguished when capt. Mansic sailed.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

In COMMON COUNCIL,
June 21, 1804.

Ordered, That the proprietors of the sunken ground comprehended between Prince, Water, King and Union streets, do fill up the same to the proper regulation within twenty days from this date.

Ordered, That all persons attending the market, for the sale of vegetables and other articles, shall be permitted to occupy any stalls in the New Market House that are not let to butchers; and that any persons desirous of erecting temporary stalls for their own accommodation, be permitted to do so: provided, such stalls do not exceed eight feet square, and be placed in a range not less than twenty feet south of the present range of stalls.

On the application of Messrs. Robert T. Hooe & Co. *It is ordered*, That they be permitted to repair the stone ware-house belonging to the corporation and occupied by them, under the direction of Mathew Robinson and William Harper, and deduct the expence thereof from the rents.

Ordered, on the petition of sundry persons residing on Washington and Prince Streets. That the petitioners have leave to sink a well and erect a pump at the intersection of the said streets, under the direction of the street Commissioners, and that the expence thereof be reimbursed to them out of the first monies in the proper fund, not previously appropriated.

Ordered, That the Street Commissioner be directed to erect a common sewer under Duke Street, at the intersection of Royal Street and on the west side of Royal Street, previous to his paving that part of Duke Street; And that the Street Commissioner also be directed to remove the nuisance from Royal Street in the least expensive manner he can by regulating the same.

Ordered, That no person shall in future be permitted to construct conveyances for the water from their back grounds by sunken or hidden gutters through the footways, but that all such water may be discharged by open gutters over the paved footways.

Ordered, That the Street Commissioners be directed to repair the gutters, and repair the lower end of Princess Street above and below Water Street, so as to put the same in good order, and also to repair Union between Princess and Oronoko Streets, by removing the stagnant water remaining thereon.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioners be directed to pave the Alley on Union Street adjoining the property of Col. Gilpin and Shreve and Lawrason, and charge the proprietors with the expence thereof.

Ordered, That the Street Commissioners do proceed to pave King Street from Union Street to the head of the dock, and charge the proprietors with the expence thereof.

Ordered, That the Committee for visiting the Poor House do examine the list of persons receiving charity from the Corporation, and also enquire into their respective situations & make report to the Mayor of such as are to be continued on the pension list and the sums to be allowed them respectively.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the expence necessary to alter and repair the room now occupied as a Clerk's Office, so as to fit it for a Council Chamber, made report, That they had caused an estimate to be made of the expence, and find that the same can be completed for the sum of eighty dollars. *Whereupon it is Ordered*, That the same Committee, with the addition of George Deneale, do proceed to have the necessary alterations and repairs made.

Test,
JAMES M. M'REA, *C. C.*

CORK FLEET.

A commercial friend has obligingly favored the editors with a Trinidad paper, containing the following particulars of the loss of the Cork fleet.

Trinidad, May 12.

On Thursday arrived, the brig Mary Ann, from Glasgow and Cork (one of the Cork fleet.) The dreadful calamity that has happened to this fleet, is of the most distressing nature: We have been favored with the following particulars:

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the ship Thomas of Lancaster; dated at sea, 23d of April—Latitude 21, longitude 32, 30.

We sailed from Cork, under convoy of the Carysfort and Apollo, on the 25th March. The fleet consisted of 60 vessels, including the men of war. We had a fine breeze from the N. E. the first two or three days; the wind then came round to the westward, and on Sunday the 1st April, the day previous to the accident, we had it S. W. by W. We had hitherto steered a much more southerly course than usual, and this wind obliged us either to tack or to make still more so. The reckoning of longitude, this day at noon, differed considerably; some were in 9 d. 30 m. and others as far as 12 odd west longitude. The Carysfort calculated in the latter, but we have not ascertained that of the Apollo, which was the leading ship of the fleet, and made all signals. In the evening we anxiously expected a signal to tack; none, however, was made, and we of course continued with our starboard tacks on board. in the course of the night, the wind increased to a strong gale, and a very heavy swell set in from the westward. Our top sails were handed about three o'clock, the parrels of the main-top sail yard having first given way—it was owing to this accident that our vessel was saved, for the men sent up to repair the damage, discovered the breakers on the lee bow, much sooner than they could be seen from the deck. The ship instantly wore, but in going round was struck by two of the breakers, which carried away part of our bulwark, and did some other damage to the rigging, &c.—This was between 3 and 4 o'clock, when it was quite dark, and impossible to discover the fate of the other ships, except only, upon the rocks, very near us, and the sea constantly breaking over her. After we had wore, the Apollo passed on the opposite tack, a little to the windward of us; she, however, did not observe our lights or the gun we fired; she stood on till out of sight, and soon after we heard six guns from her, fired most likely after she had discovered her danger, but discovered, alas! too late to avert her destruction.—She was observed the next morning on her beam ends, all her masts, except the foremast, gone. We had proceeded some distance from the coast before day light, but to those vessels that were nearer, a most deplorable scene was presented. Several captains counted 18 vessels on shore, some saw no less than 25, and one asserts he counted 28. We find there are 30 missing ships, including the Apollo. I have not been able to get a list of them, but you will receive inclosed a list of those that are saved and have joined the fleet, now under convoy of the Carysfort. The breakers were the most tremendous I have ever seen, and fear the crews of all the vessels that were on shore near the place we were at, must have perished. Poor old T. is in one of the missing ships; and in one of them, I am told, there were no less than twelve ladies."

List of Ships saved.

Alfred, Lucretia, Isabella, Hero, Pomona, Mary Ann, Diana, from Glasgow; Leo, Sally, Maxwell, Alchymist, and Royal Edward, from Liverpool; Royalty, Bristol, Martha Brae, Simon Taylor St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, Ann, Rosetta, and Thomas, from Lancaster; Bess, and Erin, from Dublin; Betsey, Ayr; Elizabeth Boy, and Garthland, from Greenock; Active from Cork; Clamorgan, John and Ann from London; Lady Tremorne from Whitehaven.

We have the pleasure to congratulate the public on the establishment of signal posts from Fort Abercromby, on the northern shores, to town, and on the arrangement of such signals as will convey in a very short space of time, notice of any number of vessels which may appear in view of that post. The utility of such an establishment is of the most important nature, and characteristic of the persevering exertions of government for the public welfare.

—

DISTRESSING.—A letter from a person in St. Jago de Cuba, dated May 6, to a friend in Philadelphia, states, that a revolt had taken place among the blacks, who had risen and murdered several of the Spanish inhabitants. In addition to these alarming symptoms, armed brigand boats from Hispaniola were daily making incursions on the shore, plundering and destroying the inhabitants. Apprehensions were so serious of approaching distress and bloodshed, that the white residenters were preparing with all possible expedition to leave the place, the only probable means of saving their lives.

—

On Thursday evening Jacob Ray and Philip Williams were apprehended and committed to Fredericksburg prison, for passing counterfeit bank notes. They were pursued to that place by a gentleman of Georgetown, upon whom they had imposed a forged bill of 50 dollars, and at his request a warrant for their apprehension was issued —On examination, forged notes on the banks of Charleston, Baltimore and N. York, of the denomination of 50 and 100, to the amount of 600 dollars, were found upon them. It is said they are well executed, except as to the signatures, which are badly imitated.

—

ANOTHER GHOST.

Easter Sunday, about 7 in the evening, a hearse drawn by four horses, proceeding towards London, along the Islington Road. It had not been upon the pavement many minutes before a voice in the inside cried out—"I am no dead—hallo! stop; d—— me if I suffer myself to be buried alive, &c." The coachman, and a person at his side, instantly jumped off, and left the hearse and the horses to themselves, when the latter, setting off at full trot, caused the voice within to cry out still louder—"D—— you I am not dead, I will not be buried alive." Persons passing, and seeing the hearse without a driver, followed the example of the coachman, and the deuce take the hindmost was the order of the day, until they came near Finsbury square, where a hackney coachman stopped the horses and had spirit enough to see as he said, what was the matter with the dead passenger. When the doors opened out came a fellow, who it seems, some coroneys had found intoxicated, near a public house where the hearse had stopped, and pushing into the inside, and fastening the door, took the fast mail quarters, until the jolting on the pavement awoke him when he recollected jointly part of the fun, and was alarmed lest he should be buried to the grave and buried alive.

(Lon. Pap.)

At the request of Brethren of Lodge No. XXI, a CHARITY SERMON will be delivered by the Rev. Brother MUIR, at the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday next, the proceeds of which will be given to the WIDOWS of deceased brethren, whose indigence requires those aids which pass in secret. The Lodge will move from their Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞ Brethren, Members of other Lodges who may be in town on that day, are respectfully invited to attend.

John Hooff, Sec'ry.

June 22.

JOSEPH SMITH

Has for Sale, at his store on King Street, Alexandria,

10 bales of MUSLINS,
100 pieces best Gurnet Dowlis,
2 bales Flemish Sheeting,
Scotch Osnaburgs, Bottomas,
Gingorick Muslins, Muslin and Silk Shawls,
Nankeens, Bandannoes,
Laces and ings, Kid Gloves,
15 hhds. W I Rum,
3 pipes 4 th proof Cogniac Brandy,
Whiskey in pieces and barrels,
Holland and Country Gin,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
1000 lbs. Black Pepper,
Spinning Cotton,
Cradling and Grass Scythes,
Sickles and Spades, Wrapping Paper,
N S Paister, Herrings,
Good FLOUR for family use.

He will Rent,

For 1, 2 or 3 years, the Dwelling he now occupies on Royal Street.

June 22. eo

FOR SALE,

Or Exchange for Wet or Dry Goods,

A HOUSE and LOT situated on St. Asaph between Princess and Queen streets. The house is 24 by 18 feet, two stories, with two rooms on each floor, and the lot enclosed with a yard, garden and smoke house. Apply to

Robert G. Lanphier,
King street.

June 22. eo

JOSIAH FAXON and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE.

A few pipes Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, mould and dipt candles, Boston beef and pork, mackarel, a few barrels Nova Scotia herrings, molasses, &c. also a general assortment of SHOES as usual.

They request all persons to whom they are indebted to exhibit their accounts for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment, as the present concern is about to be closed.

June 21. dzw

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

PERIN BROTHERS

Have just received from France, and offer for sale on moderate terms,

A large assortment of single and double barrelled Fowling Pieces:

They have also on hand,

Segars in boxes of a superior quality, black, white and coloured Lutestrings, Calicoes, Chintzes and a variety of DRY GOODS which they will sell low.

June 19. 2aw3w

Burr Mill Stone Manufactory.

BENJAMIN BROWN,

Formerly of the firm of M'Pherson and Brown Baltimore,)

Respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of Burr Mill Stones, in St. Patrick street, between King and Cameron streets, near Davey Davey's, Alexandria, and solicits a share of patronage: He flatters himself his work will be found equal, if not superior, to any executed in this place, as will appear by a certificate from Jonathan and John Ellicott, which will be shewn on application at the Manufactory.

Now on hand a number of

First Quality STONES,

ready made from 4 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 6.

Also,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FRESH BURR BLOCKS.

June 6. 2aw3m

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per the ship Monsoon, from London, part of their SPRING GOODS, among which are

Muslins, Dimities, and printed Cottons, subject to drawback. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or on a short credit.

April 18. d

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authorised by an act of assembly to raise the sum of 10,000 dolls. *for the purpose of improving the Road leading from Little River to Ashby's & Snicker's Gaps.*

1	prize of	2000 dolls. is	2000
1	do.	1000	1000
1	do.	500	500
2		250	500
5		100	500
10		50	500
50		20	1000
100		10	1000
500		5	2500
4000		4	16000
4670	Prizes,		25,500
	First drawn ticket, not a prize in the above list,		100
	Last drawn do. do.		400
	Gains for the Roads,		10,000
7330	Blanks.		
12000	Tickets at 3 Dollars,		36,000

IN offering the Scheme as above, it has been the object of the Managers to raise the sum allowed by law on the smallest capital possible, keeping in view the propriety of making the risk as little as the nature of the case would admit, being fully of opinion that its success must depend more on the aid which a liberal public, ever ready to extend to the promotion of an useful undertaking, than on any support to be derived from the adventurous speculator or needy gamblre, were it on a plan more extensive, the prizes higher, and the risk greater. Here the adventurer will readily perceive, that while he is contributing only a small sum to be laid out in improving the roads, so that the produce of the country may be carried to market at any season, & at a moderate expence; his chance of gain is not unfavourable, there being less than 2 blanks to a prize and some of the Prizes not inconsiderable ones. This must be sufficient, when the object to be attained, as so extensively useful, and the cost so extremely small. The Commissioners flatter themselves that they will be aided by, at least all patriotic citizens, in accomplishing this useful object: and they confidently hope that the drawing may commenced at a period not very remote, of which however notice will be given in due time—The Prizes will be paid in Cash, subject to no discount, immediately after the completion of the drawing. Tickets may be had of the managers and from such other persons as they may hereafter authorise to dispose of them.

Leven Luckett,
Burr Powell,
Joseph Carr,
Ezekiel Mount,
Timothy Taylor,
Benjamin Grayson,
Wm. Brannaugh,
Moses Gibson,
Stephen C. Reszel,
} *Managers.*

☞ *Tickets may be had at the bar of the Washington Tavern.*

May 2. eozm.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

By James Kennedy, sen.

AT THE ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY, KING STREET,

DR. WITTMAN'S

Entertaining TRAVELS in TURKEY, ASIA MINOR, SYRIA, and across the Desart into EGYPT, during the years 1799, 1800 and 1801—in company with the TURKISH ARMY and BRITISH MILITARY MISSION.

To which are annexed,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Plague, and the other Diseases prevalent in Turkey, and a Meteorological Journal.

Also for Sale,

Stephens's History of the Wars arising out of the French Revolution, Hayley's Life of Cowper, Darwin's Temple of Nature, Domestic Encyclopædia, Tucker's Blackstone's Commentaries, Hamilton's Letters on Education.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the new and elegant editions of Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Shakespeare, and Gordon's History of the Civil War in Ireland in 1798, (being the best and most impartial account yet published in that unhappy country) are received as above.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description ruled to any pattern with or without faint lines, and Book Binding in the neatest manner executed with care and dispatch.

June 18. eozw

$10,000 Dollars in Prizes!!

And only 21,000 *Tickets!!!*

In the Catholic Cathedral Church LOTTERY.

Lottery Tickets and Shares, signed by the managers, are now for sale by the following persons in the city of Baltimore:

Sower and Cole, No. 190, Market street.
Samuel Vincent, No. 44, north Gay street.
John Rice, No. 182, Baltimore street.
George Dobbin, at the Telegraph Office, and
Samuel Cole, No. 28, Pitt street, Old Town.

SCHEME.

1	prize of		dollars	20,000
1	do.			10,000
2	do.	5000	is	10,000
5	do.	1000		5000
10	do.	500		5000
25	do.	200		5000
200	do.	100		20,000
200	do.	50		10,000
200	do.	25		5000
2500	do.	20		50,000
4000	do.	15		60,000
1	1st drawn after 2000, having a blank to its No.			500
1	do.	4000 do.		500
1	do.	6000 do.		500
1	do.	8000 do.		500
1	do.	10000 do.		500
1	do.	12000 do.		500
1	do.	15000 do.		500
1	do.	18000 do.		500
1	do.	20000 do.		2000
1	*last* drawn, which may have blank to its No.			4000
7154	prizes,			210,000
13846	blanks—*not two to a prize.*			
21000	at 10 dollars each,			210,000

☞ All prizes to be paid thirty days after the drawings finished, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The following explanatory tables of the mode of adventuring in shares in the present Lottery, are submitted to purchasers:

Half Tickets, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ *Dollars, entitled to*

10,000	dolls. if a prize of	20,000 dollars.
5,000		10,000
2,500		5,000
500		1,000
250		500
100		200
50		100
25		50
12 50		25
10		20
7 50		15

Quarter Tickets, at 3 *dollars, entitled to*

5000	dols. if a prize of	20,000 dollars.
2500		10,000
1250		5000
250		1000
125		500
50		200
25		100
12 50		50
6 25		25
5		20
3 75		15

And a proportional share of such premium as may be drawn against any number, agreeably to the scheme.

Adventurers will, at a moment's glance, perceive the peculiar advantages to be derived from the purchase of Half and Quarter Tickets, notwithstanding the trifling advance in the price as every one knows that *four or even two chances are better than one.*

Letters, post paid, enclosing the cash, and addressed to either of the concerned, will meet prompt attention.

☞ SHARES *of Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of the* Alexandria Advertiser.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,

Has just received from Philadelphia New York &c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES consisting of

TEAS *Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.*
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson Skin,
- Pekoe, Padra,
- Souchong and
- Com'n Souchong

Green Coffee of a superior quality,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and sugar house Molasses,

WINES.
- Choice old Madeira
- Particular Teneriffe,
- Sherry,
- Busselles,
- Lisbon,
- Malaga and
- Port

Claret in small cases,
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,

RUM.
- Antigua,
- St. Croix, and
- St. Kitts

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimstone,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Alspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and FF English Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and canisters,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families, and in consequence thereof taken every pains possible in the selection of his Goods, he flatters himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

June 11 d

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

30,000 lbs. Green Coffee,
8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hhds. Muscovada Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 puncheons fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,
20 hhds. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,

WINES,
- 10 pipes London P. Madeira
- 8 pipes old Port
- 4 pipes P. Tenneriffe
- 15 qr. casks Sherry, and
- 4 pipes Brucelles

3 hhds. green Copperas,
4 hhds roll Brimstone,
2 hhds. Madder,
2 hhds. Allum, and
120 boxes of Spanish Segars different qualities, with most other articles in the grocery line.

May 29. d

RICHARD VEITCH and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

from London, and for sale at their warehouse,

750 pieces well chosen printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Cambrics, &c.

800 pieces white, coloured and fancy Cambric, and other Muslins.

Muslin Shawls, black Coffia, Dimities, Jeans, fancy Waistcoating, Cotton Hose, Cotton and silk Gloves, fine 6 4 twist, Check, striped Cottons, &c.

☞ The above Goods are entitled to Drawback on exportation.

May 11. d

To Rent,

For one or more years, that valuable

DISTILLERY AND MILL,

Late the Property of General GEORGE WASHINGTON of Mount Vernon, situated on a navigable creek within nine miles of Alexandria.

This Distillery has five large Stills and a Boiler erected upon the late improved plan, with sheds for raising and fatning Hogs, also stalls for thirty Beeves.

In point of situation none can exceed it, the easy access to Maryland, will always ensure the greatest abundance of grain for carrying on the distilling business in its most extensive scale, independent of its own neighbourhood, which has always been able to supply it. The mill will require some repairs, which will be done at the croprietor's expence; she has manufactured great quantities of Flour, and may easily be made to do it again: To this mill is a cooper's shop, and a comfortable dwelling house. Application to be made to the subscriber, near the spot.

LAW. LEWIS.

Woodlawn, Jan' 21,

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received, via Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

Chintzes, calicoes, fine India colonade, book and muimul muslins, do. battas, mamoodies, cossas, pimgurus and long cloths, fine cambric and British book do. linen and cotton camoric, coloured, embossed and plain do. cambric and common dimities, lawn and cambric pocket handkfs. ladies extra long silk and kid gloves and pic nic mitts, do. coloured and white silk hose, cotton and thread hose, misses do. gentlemens beaver, doe, wash leather and thread gloves, do. silk, cotton, thread and super brown cotton hose, Irish linens, long lawns and diapers, creas, platillas, Brittannies and brown Holland, Marseilles and muslinet vest shapes, nankeens, cotton kerseymeres, white and coloured jeans, extra superfine navy blue cloths, red, blue, and chocolate bandannes &c. &c.

Also by Wholesale,

Three cases of handsomely assorted CHINTZES and CALICOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

April 27.

PASTURAGE.

Excellent Pasturage for Horses at Two Dollars per month. Enquire of Mr. John Hodgkin, at the Indian Queen, or of

James Moxley,
near the Poor House.

June 12. d1w.eozw

I will sell by PRIVATE SALE, the STORE and WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Allison and Geiger, situated on the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, 55 feet on Fairfax and 68 feet on Prince street; one water LOT on Water street, 44 on water street and extending 300 feet back to Union street, with the liberty of wharfage. The lot on Prince and Fairfax streets, is at present rented to Allison and Geiger for one year from the 1st. Oct. next. 15 feet of the lot on Water street is let to Samuel Harper, for eight years from the 15th of October next. If the above mentioned property is not sold by private bargain, it will be sold on the premises on the 10th day of May, next when the terms will be made known. Please apply to

GEORGE M'MUNN.

March 26. eo

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, to wit:

March adjourned Session, 1804.

The President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, Complainants,
AGAINST
Joshua Ward, and John Vowell and Thomas Vowell, jun.
Defendants,
} In Chancery.

THE defendant, Joshua Ward not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Joshua Ward, is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant, Joshua Ward, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, John Vowell and Thomas Vowell, jun. do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Joshua Ward, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in both of the public newspapers published in this county, & that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of said county,

A Copy, Test,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

A24 1aw2m.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the second inst. a Mulatto girl called

MATILDA,

she is about twenty years of age, remarkable low, but stout & well made; she is so extremely white that her bing a Mulatto, is scarcely to be distinguished; she has grey eyes, light hair short & curly, and uncommonly large feet, with heels projecting unusually far behind; she speaks slow and very well, she has absconded several times and in each instance assumed a feigned name, it is probable she may again exercise this means to facilitate her escape. She took with her two Muslin gown, f one striped, the other checkered, a Bombazett gown, and a yellow Muslin scoop, with several other clothes, which I do not recollect.

Any person apprehending her, and bringing her to my house, shall receve the above reward, or *forty shillings* if committied to any jail, and information given me.

GEO. H. CHAPMAN, Sen.

N B. On her last elopement she dressed herself in mens cloaths, and assumed the profession of a tailor.

Faquir County, German Town, April 4.

April 11

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